fore, I would like to know whether the Government is thinking of any system whereby the growers may get the money for their products directly.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : The Tobacco Board is there.

SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI : For example, there is a product known as nicotine from tobacco. What is the excise duty per tonne on nicotine ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : For the last question of excise duty per tonne of nicotine, I require notice, Sir. I do not have any information about the excise duty per tonne of nicotine. So far as the problem of growers is concerned, the growers are also represented on the Tobacco Board. The Tobacco Board has constant interaction with the growers. The basic problem where the growers sometimes suffer is that they do not listen to the advice of the Tobacco Board and other organisations, who are, through various publicity media, giving the actual demand projection and production projection. So if the production is tailored with the demand, this type of situation could be avoided and that is an exercise we are making constantly.

DECANALISATION OF EXPORT OF MILK PRODUCTS

*423. SHRI GHUFRAN AZAM : †
SHRI SURESH KALMADI :

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to decanalise the export of milk products like butter, powder milk, infant milk food and pure ghee;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when the new scheme is likely to be implemented ?

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Ghufran Azam.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES, CONSUMER AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION WITH ADDITIONAL CHARGE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI KAMALUDDIN AHMED) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

श्री गुफरान आजम : महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि दूध से बनी हुई किसी भी वस्तु का हमने किसी भी कंपनी को एक्सपोर्ट करने के लिए क्या कोई लाइसेंस दिया है ? यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों में हमने उससे कितना फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाया है ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : Sir, so far as milk and milk products are concerned, this is being canalised through the NDDB and I have some figures in respect of the milk and milk products which have been exported by the NDDB, which is the canalising agency. The total quantum of export which we made in 1990-91 was like this. Four milk products were exported and the value of export in U.S. dollars for 1990-91 was 4 million. In 1991-92, it was 3.5 million U.S. dollars and in 1992-93—it is not for the full year—it is 2.84 million U.S. dollars.

श्री गुफरान आजम : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या हमारा देश दूध में सेल्फ-सफिशेंट हो गया है, जो हम नेशनल डेयरी डिवेलपमेंट बोर्ड के थ्रू दूध एक्स पोर्ट करते हैं ? पिछले तीन वर्षों में एन. डी. डी. बी. ने किन-किन चीजों को एक्सपोर्ट किया और कितना फारेन एक्सचेंज कमाया और बाहर से जो हमने दूध लिया, उसके लिए कितना फारेन एक्सचेंज दिया ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, it is true that we are not self-sufficient in milk and milk products and that is why it has been canalised so that there is no unrestricted export. Apart from that, we have some agreement with the EEC under "Operation Flood" and particularly the milk products which we receive from the

EEC under that protocol. Within six months of the receipt of that product, we cannot export a milk product. So far as the aggregate export figure is concerned, I have already given the value which we have realised through export.

SHRI SURESH KALMADI : Sir, India is the world's third largest milk producer and with the Government's forcefulness and liberalisation, I do not know why the Government is sheltering the NDDB in this matter. The hon. Minister just said that there is a shortage of milk and milk products. But if there is a shortage of milk and milk products, then why is the price of the milk product about one dollar per k.g. whereas in the international market, it is about 2 dollars ? Why can't we cash on this when there are over 6700 proposals from various people for manufacture of milk products ? Why are we falling under the pressure of the NDDB ? In view of the liberalisation, will the Minister go ahead with this ? The Ministry of Food Processing is backing it fully. The Ministry of Agriculture is soft-pedalling the matter. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, in view of the grant-in-aid from the E.E.C., whether this is the factor which is restricting us from going ahead with exporting them and allowing them to be decanalised.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, as far as the E.E.C. is concerned, as I have already mentioned, we have a protocol with the E.E.C. and one of the conditions of that protocol is that we cannot export those products which we are getting from the E.E.C. within six months from the date of their receipt. In respect of the export of milk products there is one danger which the hon. Member will have to appreciate, that there is a responsibility of providing liquid milk to the old, children and patients. Every year in summer we find in Delhi that there is a ban on manufacturing sweatmeats out of milk products because at that time the availability of liquid milk is very low. So, keeping that in view, perhaps, we have not yet reached the stage where we can say that we can be a big exporter of milk products. A day may come and the Government policy is, no doubt, flexible. Keeping that in view, we have this added to the limited exports and it should be canalised. It is not that NDDB exports the products. Any individual can export the products but monitoring is being done by the NDDB as a canalising agency by getting it registered and determining the quantum of goods to be exported and the minimum export price so that there is some control and the availability of liquid milk is not seriously jeopardised.

श्री चिमनभाई महता : सर, इसमें जो एन.डी.डी.बी. का आखर मानिटरिंग के नाम पर क्वांटम भी फिक्स करने का मोनोपली दी जाती है, प्राइस भी फिक्स करने की मोनोपली दी जाती है और मैं जानता हूं कि देश में दूध की कमी है तो कुछ रीस्ट्रक्शंस भी लगाना आवश्यक हो जाता है, तो एक सवाल तो यह भी खड़ा होता है कि दूध इतना तो पैदा नहीं होता कि आप एक्सपोर्ट करने की इजाजत दें ? तो आपने अगर इजाजत दी है तो एन.डी.डी.बी. के जरिए क्यों करवाते हैं ? जैसे काटन का एक्सपोर्ट होता है तो गवर्नमेंट फिक्स कर देती है क्वांटम कि दस लाख बेल एक्सपोर्ट होगा तो यहां पर आप तय कर लीजिए कि इतना आप क्वांटम एक्सपोर्ट करेंगे या नहीं और फिर जब मुल्क की डेरी है, बड़ी-बड़ी डेरीज हैं उनको कोटा दीजिए, क्योंकि एन.डी.डी.बी. की ताकत अब इतनी बढ़ गई है कि वह मनमानी करते हैं । उनके सामने काफी फरियादें आ रही हैं, शायद आपको पता नहीं होगा, और पता होगा तो आप लाचार होंगे, क्योंकि एन.डी.डी.बी. बहुत पावरफुल आर्गनाइजेशन अब बन चुका है । किसी को मोनोपली आप मत बनने दीजिए । तो मेरा ख्याल तो यही है कि अगर एक्सपोर्ट आप आवश्यक मानते हैं, यह क्वेश्चनेबल है, क्योंकि देश में दूध की कमी है आप कहते हैं तो फिर एक्सपोर्ट करने की आवश्यकता क्या है ? अगर डालर कमाना भी है तो हमारा यह सवाल है कि और भी बड़ी-बड़ी डेरीज इस देश में हैं, उनको आप बाइजाजत मंजूरी दे दीजिए। गवर्नमेंट कोटा फिक्स करे कि देश में दूध की कमी न हो, इसके बारे में आप अपनी राय बताइये ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, as far as the general policy is concerned,

the hon. Member also appreciates and agrees with me that there should be some restriction so that it should not be a free-for-all. I have no doubt that if we just make it free, then the liquid milk availability would be much less because it may be converted into products and the products will be exported because it may be cheaper. But we shall have to face the situation on the availability of liquid milk. So far as the NDDB is concerned, they are fulfilling some sort of social commitments by taking up the responsibility of providing liquid milk to large areas. That is why it was decided that they should be the canalising agency. Regarding the individual complaint which the hon. Member has referred to, I think he can refer this matter to the administrative Ministry. If it is a complaint relating to exports, they can refer it to the Commerce Ministry. If it is some other matter, that can be referred to the Agriculture Ministry. So far as the NDDB is concerned, that can be referred to and it will be looked into.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज : सभापति जी, मेरा सवाल कलमाडी जी के सवाल से बिल्कुल उल्टा है। वह कहते हैं कि दुग्ध उत्पादों का निर्यात कर के हम विदेशी मुद्रा ज्यादा कमा सकते हैं, लेकिन मेरा सवाल मंत्रीजी के उत्तर से ज्यादा मेल खाता है। मैं मंत्रीजी से यह जानना चाहती हूं जैसाकि उन्होंने मरीजों और दूसरों के बारे में कहा कि हमारे यहां पोषक आहार पहले ही बहुत कम है। आज गरीब आदमी छटांक-भर या आधा पाव दूध अपने बच्चे को पिलाकर थोड़ीसी पोषक खुराक दे सकता है तो उनके लिए ज्यादा-से-ज्यादा दूध की उपलब्धता बढ़ाने पर सरकार को जोर देना चाहिए। इसलिए निर्यात से विदेशी मुद्रा कमाने का लालच छोड़कर क्या वे गरीब आदमी के लिए हिंदुस्तान में कच्चे दूध की उपलब्धता बढ़ाएंगे और गवर्नमेंट की फ्लेक्सिबल नीति है, वह कह रहे हैं तो उसको और ज्यादा गरीबोन्मुख बनाने की वह बात करेंगे ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : Sir, I have already answered this question. In respect of exports one point has to be kept in view. Sir, those people who are importing milk products from our country are extremely quality-concerned. If one consignment gets a bad name, it will totally tarnish the image of the country. That is why we have to be restrictive and we have to be extra careful in respect of quality of products which we are exporting.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. S. S. Surjewala.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE : Last week also my question on Dunkel proposals was not taken up which was placed at No. 4. Today also my question is placed at No. 5. Sir, thousands of people are waiting to know what exactly the policy of the Government...

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will have a short-duration-discussion on Dunkel proposals. Let us see if Members allow us to reach that question.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE : This is the second time when we have not reached ... (*interruptions*).

SHRI V. NARAYANASWAMY . Let the Government respond...

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE : The AICC resolution...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I cannot jump the questions.

श्री एस. एस. सूरजेवाला : सर, फार्म प्रोडक्ट्स को एक्सपोर्ट करने का प्रावधान नई फार्म पालिसी में भी है और मंत्री महोदय को ज्ञात ही है कि हरियाणा दूध और देसी घी के लिए बहुत प्रसिद्ध है तो मंत्री महोदय से मेरा सप्लीमेंटरी प्रश्न यह है कि एक तो प्रोड्यूसर्स से दूध और देसी घी किस भाव से खरीदता है एन.डी.डी.बी. और इन दोनों आयटम्स को एक्सपोर्ट वह किस रेट पर करता है ? नंबर दो मेरा सवाल यह है कि हरियाणा में जैसे देसी घी बहुत होता है और जाहिर है कि जो सूरजकुंड सेशन था उसमें देसी घी का हलवा ज्यादा खाकर बहुत-से डेलीगेट्स बीमार हैं, इसलिए आधे मेंबर ही आए हैं, तो क्या देसी घी को आप बाहर एक्सपोर्ट करवाएंगे ताकि हरियाणा के लोगों की सेहत ठीक रहे और बाहर भी इसकी अच्छी कीमत किसान को मिल सके ?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE : If they think that some of the delegates became sick by consuming some products made of pure ghee placed all over the world, then nobody is going to have your pure ghee. We cannot export it. Let us not talk of it. As I mentioned, in respect of export of milk products and any food products, we have to be extremely quality-concerned. We must tune our production programme according to the requirement of the country because they are extremely cautious of quality from nutrition point of view.

कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा रूस से मशीनरी की खरीद

*424. **श्री राम जेठमलानी :**
डा. जिनेन्द्र कुमार जैन :†

क्या कोयला मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 16 दिसम्बर, 1992 के "इकोनोमिक टाइम्स" में "सी. आई. एल. फ्रैन्टीकली पुलिंग फंड्स टू बाई रशियन इक्युएमेन्ट" शीर्षक से प्रकाशित समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड ने कुछ मशीनरी रूस से खरीदने का निर्णय लिया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस मशीनरी का वास्तविक मूल्य कितना है और रूस इस समय इसे कितने मूल्य पर बेचने को तैयार है; और

(घ) क्या कोल इंडिया लिमिटेड ने देश की आवश्यकता के संदर्भ में इन मशीनों के उपयोग के बारे में कोई आकलन किया है, यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA) : (a) No, Sir. However the caption in Economic Times dated 16th December, 1992 "Russians offer machinery to CIL for a song in bid to raise forex" have come to the notice of Government.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. CIL has not received any firm offer from Russia for sale of equipment.

(d) Assessing the problems of utilisation of equipment supplied by the manufacturers of the former Soviet Union, Coal India Ltd. sent a team in September/October, 1992 to Russia, Ukraine, Kazakastan and Byelorussia to establish direct contacts with the manufacturers.

डा. जिनेन्द्र कुमार जैन : सर, इससे पहले कि मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रश्न पूछूं, मेरी प्रार्थना है आपसे आपके संरक्षण और निर्देशन के लिए । मंत्री महोदय यदि पूछे गए प्रश्न का उत्तर न देकर कुछ और ही और बात करें तो मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं कि सदस्य क्या करें ? . . (व्यवधान) . .

श्रीमती सत्या बहिन : सवाल पूछिए न, टाइम क्यों खराब कर रहे हैं सदन का ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : You ask your question, please.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN : Sir, I need your guidance.

MR. CHAIRMAN : My guidance is that you please ask your supplementary.

DR. JINENDRA KUMAR JAIN : Sir, my first supplementary is : Is it a fact that our pit-head stocks of coal had increased to 37.72 million tonnes in December, 1992 from 34.40 million tonnes in 1991 ? What is the rationale for increased production in the face of lagging demand ? Is the demand lagging on account of your policy of cash-and-carry ? If this is so, is the Government considering revising its policy so that the increased production of coal does not suffer because of lack of Government's ability to regulate demand ?

SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA : Sir, the question is wholly different and I don't know whether I should secure your protection or the Member should. The question is regarding the use of Russian equipment. But still I know the answer to this question and so I answer it. The pit-head stocks

†सभा में यह प्रश्न डा. जिनेन्द्र कुमार जैन द्वारा पूछा गया ।